

KING GREETED LONDON IN ROYAL PROGRESS

Sovereigns Bow to Acclamations
of Subjects on Route Seven
Miles Long.

RAIN SPOILS NIGHT EFFECTS

Capital Is Brilliantly Illuminated,
but the Few Who Admire the
Gorgeousness Do So Under
Umbrellas.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 23.—What was lacking to make to-day's royal progress around London impressive was a background of vast multitudes. The police authorities, with their barricades and regulations, had frightened away thousands who preferred an easygoing night carnival, when the roadways were surrendered to them. Window tenants and seat holders were accorded the privileges of early rising and hours of tedious waiting, and there were wide gaps in many moderate priced stands. An army of soldiers and battalions of police had been concentrated for holding back the mobs, and there were wide margins of empty space behind them in large sections of the procession circuit.

A tidal river looks best when at full water and worst at ebb tide, and so it was with the royal line of march. The shrinkage of the expected horde of sight-seers increased the comfort without dampening the ardor of privileged seat holders.

The colonial Premiers and the Indian princes commanded applause when they passed, and there was hearty cheering when heroes like Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener rode by.

Martinettes Were Pleased.

If the procession did not arouse more enthusiasm it was because it was planned on comprehensive lines, so that every branch of the military service could be represented in the full muster of staff and court officials to be seen near the sovereign. This was scientific detail dear to the hearts of headquarters martinettes, yet comprehensiveness and representative character are not necessarily pictorial. What sightseers love is picturesque effect and masses of varied color in rapid motion. This they had today on only a small scale.

In addition to the fragmentary overseas and military staff exhibits the popular features were the Oriental costumes and the fine displays of horses in the mounted bands, escorts of life guards, files of hussars and lancers and the cavalcade surrounding the King's carriage.

Lord Granard succeeded in convincing doubters that notwithstanding the general use of automobiles the present court could still be well horsed. The liveries of the royal carriage were smarter than ever and the eight cream-colored horses were in the pink of condition.

The procession was less varied than that which accompanied Queen Victoria to St. Paul's on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1867, and certainly the crowds were smaller.

Enthusiasm Unconstrained.

The enthusiasm for the King and Queen was neither colder nor more constrained. At no point of the long circuit were Westminster schoolboys needed to shout for their sovereigns as they did yesterday in the Abbey.

The King and Queen were more than golden links in the chain of pageantry, central figures in London's greatest town story. They were honored and loved as persons, high-minded, gracious rulers.

THE ROYAL COACH, WITH ITS TEAM OF CREAMS, USED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.



RECEPTION AT TEMPLE BAR, WHERE THE LORD MAYOR WELCOMES THE SOVEREIGNS TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

There were no heavy showers as in the early hours yesterday, and those taking part in the procession drove in open carriages, despite the occasional drizzles, thus adding much interest to the pageant.

Almost exactly at the appointed hour the colonial and Indian contingents which were to lead the way over the seven mile route, formed on Victoria Embankment, and proceeded up to the Mall, past Buckingham Palace to Constitution Hill and Hyde Park Corner. They made a particularly fine display.

The procession formed in the yard of Buckingham Palace and the nearby streets and was under way shortly after 11 o'clock. The royal party made steady progress from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, Trafalgar Square, the Strand and Fleet Street to the London Bridge and thence by Borough Road to St. George's Circus, Westminster Bridge and Whitehall, thus making a complete circuit.

Four Full Squadrons. The pageant included four full squadrons of cavalry, representing all branches of that arm of the service, life guards, dragoons, hussars and lancers, each accompanied by its own band and a section of horse artillery.

These were followed by all the naval and military aides-de-camp on duty, the War Office staff, deputations of foreign officers, the royal suite, the members of the royal family, the foreign princes and the colonial and Indian escorts. The last mentioned immediately preceded the state carriage.

In the royal equipage with the King and Queen rode Field Marshal Lord Kitchener and the bearer of the royal standard. The royal escort brought up the rear.

A contingent of Canadians escorted the first carriage, occupied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Premier Fisher, of Australia. This was followed by other carriages carrying Premier Morris, of Newfoundland; Premier Botha, of the Union of South Africa; Premier Ward, of New Zealand, and the governors and commissioners of smaller colonies, each escorted by troops from their respective countries.

Northwest Mounted Police. They were followed by the ever-popular light troops, the Canadian Northwest mounted police and an African force organized on similar lines.

The colonials in royal carriages and wearing uniforms and decorations came next and were cheered all along the line and with especial vigor, of course, when they passed the stands occupied by fellow colonials.

For picturesque the Indian section, next in line, could not be excelled anywhere in the world. The Indian cavalry in the most gorgeous silken uniforms and turbans, wearing medals won on the field of battle, preceded the carriages in which were the ruling Indian princes and potentates. The latter were fairly weighed down with jewels of enormous value. Their costumes, including turbans and tunics, were of every imaginable hue. They received a hearty reception, at which they were visibly pleased.

In Field Marshal's Uniform.

The King wore a field marshal's uniform with a sash of the Order of the Garter. The Queen was dressed in white and wore the blue sash of the Order of the Garter. Her hat was trimmed with gas-

trich feathers in two shades of blue. From end to end of the long route their majesties received a notably spontaneous and loyal welcome.

Following the sovereigns was a carriage containing the Duke of Connaught and the duchess, princes, generals and officers of state, including the Earl of Granard, the Duke of Norfolk and military attachés, among them Major S. L. H. Slacum, of the American Embassy.

The procession stopped at Waterloo Place to receive an address from the Council of Westminster City and at other points to accept addresses from local civic bodies.

Winston Spencer Churchill, as Home Secretary, attended these ceremonies, accepting the address for the King and delivering to the King the reply which he was to make.

Ceremony at Temple Bar.

At Temple Bar there was a more elaborate ceremony. Here the Lord Mayor of London, afoot, and the sheriffs, on horseback, awaited the coming of their majesties, and upon their arrival surrendered to the King the city's pearl sword. His majesty simply touched the hilt as a sign of his acceptance, the Lord Mayor then receiving back the sword as Lord Mayors have done for many years.

From this point until the city boundary again had been passed the places of the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs should have been immediately before the royal coach, owing to some misunderstanding, however, the city's representatives failed to take their appointed places when the procession restarted, and the huge crowds enjoyed the spectacle of the civilian Lord Mayor, bareheaded and with his voluminous robe bellying out behind him, riding hard and fast to gain his post as guide to the King. This he succeeded in doing before London Bridge was reached, and his accomplishment of the feat was loudly applauded.

At the Royal Exchange.

As the sovereigns passed through the centre of the city millions of lights arranged for illuminations simultaneously were turned on, and the great crowd about the Royal Exchange redoubled its cheers.

On the other side of London Bridge the King was in one of his many home districts. Here, as the Duke of Cornwall, he was in the previous reign the largest ground landlord. In their address the southern boroughs referred to the improvements which the King had made in the buildings of the estate, the greater part of which is occupied by the poorer classes. Replying, his majesty paid a tribute to the work done by the Borough Council to improve the conditions of the people, and promised that the duchy would continue to do its share.

All through South London and back again through Westminster, Whitehall and the Mall to Buckingham Palace crowds filled the stands that lined the route and cheered heartily the appearance of their majesties.

Piccadilly to Southwark.

Seats for many thousands had been erected along the route, and the progress of the King and Queen was indeed a royal one. Everywhere they received a more than enthusiastic welcome, from the visitors in the hotels, from the stands of Piccadilly and the Strand, from the business men of London proper, who had brought their wives and children to the City offices, and from their majesties' humble subjects in the Southwark region, on the far side of London Bridge.

Today's cavalcade was more brilliant than that of yesterday, and the stands along the route certainly made a brighter appearance. Those of Constitution Hill, overlooking the palace garden, were filled with uniformed officers from every part of the world who had come to London to honor Britain's King.

On one stand were the representatives of foreign states. In another were military officers attached to the suites of these representatives, and in the front rows of still another stand were naval officers from the international ships at Spithead, including Captain Gove, commander of the American battleship Delaware, and his officers. These visitors were attended by officers of the British navy and the naval attachés of the foreign missions and embassies.

The Duke of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Louise of Battenberg and Miss Campbell, a niece of the Duke of Argyll, were conspicuous in a party of more than a hundred which witnessed the royal progress from the windows in Stratton House, the residence of John Hays Hammond. A large American flag floated over the house. The royal party with Mr. and Mrs. Hammond occupied a window in the ballroom in the second story of the house, and as King George and Queen Mary passed the monarchs recognized them and exchanged salutations.

Guests of Special Envoy. Luncheon was served immediately after the procession had passed. White-lane Reid, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Reid came in to this, and in addition there were present half a dozen officers from the United States battleship Delaware, Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the American Ambassador in Paris; Miss Bacon and Robert Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, Lord Deedes, Lord Fairfax, Consul General Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths, Sir John Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Taft, Mrs. John Ward, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., Mr. and Mrs. Lindon Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. William Crocker, Lord Greville and Lady Greville, Lord Sandhurst, Mrs. Cornelius Garrettson, Admiral and Mrs. Kinsman, Mrs. Arthur Little, the Misses Annette and Claire Mvatts, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Judge William H. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Frank J. Mackey, Frederick T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ryerson, Mrs. J. T. Stickney, Robert Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Thompson, W. B. Thompson, Mrs. Broughton Wood, Mrs. Post Wheeler and Mrs. H. H. Webb and Miss Webb. Lady Deedes had not recovered sufficiently from her recent indisposition to be present.

Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid witnessed the procession as guests of the King's aunt, Princess Christian, and the prince, at Schomberg House.

A stirring day closed with an outburst on the part of the troops and the people in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace similar to the spontaneous demonstration made when the sovereigns showed themselves on the balcony of the palace upon their return from the coronation ceremony at the Abbey yesterday.

A great and constantly changing throng remained in front of Buckingham Palace all the afternoon. The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales several times appeared on the balcony and waved their hands to the people below. The enthusiasm of the people at each show of recognition by the monarchs and the youthful heir apparent was given vent to in a great roar of cheering which could be heard for a mile.

Rain Spoils Evening.

A heavy rain which began at sunset and poured down constantly throughout the night brought bitter disappointment to hordes of people who were bent upon fittingly celebrating after dark as a climax to the royal progress of King George and Queen Mary through the streets of London to-day.

Hundreds of thousands of persons had planned to view the illuminations and all wheeled traffic was barred from the principal streets in order that the crowds might use the roadways as well as the sidewalks. The illuminations everywhere were turned on at dusk and sparkled their brightest in the rain, but the people who turned out to witness the display were only a small fraction of those who would have come had the weather been propitious.

Those who braved the elements splashed about in the muddy streets beneath umbrellas and keenly enjoyed the fine show of electric emblems in clubland and along Piccadilly, where Stratton House, the Burdett-Coutts mansion and the residences of Lord Rothschild, the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Devonshire, were a mass of glowing colors, and on the business houses down the Strand to the heart of the city, where the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England were covered with patriotic designs.

Most of the places of amusement in London were closed to-night because it was expected that the crowds in the streets would make it impossible for those who wished to attend performances to get to them. The managers of these places afterward deeply regretted the mistake they had made, for large audiences doubtless would have sought shelter from the rain. A majority of the theatres will remain closed to-morrow.

Americans Among Spectators.

On one stand were the representatives of foreign states. In another were military officers attached to the suites of these representatives, and in the front rows of still another stand were naval officers from the international ships at Spithead, including Captain Gove, commander of the American battleship Delaware, and his officers. These visitors were attended by officers of the British navy and the naval attachés of the foreign missions and embassies.

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AMERICANS LEAVE LONDON

Adriatic Accommodation Booked
Nearly a Week Ahead.

London, June 23.—Steamers sailing for the United States within the next few days will carry crowds who are hurrying home after the coronation. The Adriatic, which sails next Wednesday, has already its complement of saloon passengers booked.

Nevertheless, every one is remarking that fewer Americans were seen in town this week than would be the case in an ordinary season. The hotel keepers themselves are to blame for this, as they inflated the prices for accommodations in excess of those they were charging a month ago, which fact they are said now deeply to regret.

The well known sporting peer, the Earl of Lonsdale, was the hero of an incident in Piccadilly Circus late last night. He seized a man who had snatched a brooch from a woman, knocked down a confederate of the thief, who attacked him, and held the thief until the police appeared. The crowd recognized Lord Lonsdale and gave him such a strenuous ovation that he was compelled to take refuge in a police station.

So great have been the difficulties of distributing newspapers on account of the congestion of traffic that some of the London morning newspapers for the last two days have been compelled to go to press before 9 o'clock in the evening.

KING THANKS AMERICA

Cordial Response to President
Taft's Congratulations.

Washington, June 23.—King George has sent the following reply to President Taft's congratulatory message on his coronation:

I heartily thank you and the people of the United States for the very kind congratulations which you offer me on this great and solemn day and for the good wishes which you express for the prosperity of the British Dominion and for the welfare of myself and my family. I heartily reciprocate your wishes that the friendly relations between the United States and my country may ever continue to flourish.

GEORGE R. I.

SHOUTED "GOD SAVE THE KING"

Briton Arrested by Irishman and Fined
by German.

(The Telegram to The Tribune.)
Pittsburgh, June 23.—"God Save the King," yelled Lawrence Campbell, an enthusiastic Englishman, who made too much noise to suit his neighbors in Kelly street.

Patrolman O'Brien heard the Englishman's cry floating over the bouzoukis and hurried into Kelly street. He found Pat McConaugh, an anti-Tory, threatening Campbell with a silencer if he didn't allow him and his neighbors rest.

Campbell fancied that he was the victim of an Irish censor and insisted on venting his royalistic feelings. Again he yelled "God Save the King." Patrolman O'Brien pushed his way to the side of the militant pair and in real diplomatic fashion he avoided trouble by arresting Campbell.

Magistrate Frederick Gottman, a Teutonic justice, but a stickler for order and peace in Kelly street, was forced to fine Campbell \$5. The magistrate expressed the hope that Campbell's disorder would not cause a breach in the entire cordiality between Pittsburgh and Great Britain. King George's subject wanted to know if a man hadn't a right to express such a sentiment on coronation day, and the Kaiser's subject in a loud voice replied that such a noble expression was fine, but that the effect was spoiled by overuse in boisterous tones at 11:30 p. m. in a quiet neighborhood.

ACTRESS LOSES ALIMONY CASE.

Pauline McLellan, known to the theatre-going public as Pauline Hall, was unsuccessful in her attempt to have her husband, George B. McLellan, imprisoned for not paying back alimony. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided against her yesterday. McLellan, in his answer, declared the application for his arrest was not made in good faith and to imprison him now would stop weekly payments which he had been making for the last six months.

FRENCH MINISTRY FALLS

Monis Cabinet in a Minority of
24 in Chamber of Deputies.

RESIGNATION DECIDED UPON

Parliamentary Inexperience of M.
Berteaux's Successor Causes
Political Catastrophe.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, June 23.—The government was defeated unexpectedly in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 248 to 224 on a question relative to the supreme command of the army in time of war.

General Goltz, Minister of War, in the course of a debate in the Senate on Tuesday last said that in the event of war the chief of state, the President, would have the supreme command. This statement was greeted with shouts of joyful derision by the Opposition, the members of which likened President Fallières to Napoleon. A Deputy named Hesse raised the question in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Instead of skillfully avoiding the pitfall by calling for a vote, passing purely and simply to the order of the day, the nettled general, inexperienced in parliamentary tactics, attached to the vote an expression of confidence in the government. The result was that the Ministry found itself in a minority of twenty-four.

The session was thereupon suspended, and the ministers met at the official residence of M. Monis, the Premier, who is still confined to his room under treatment for the injuries he received in the accident at the start of the Paris-Madrid air race. At the end of the conference the announcement was made that the members of the Ministry would present their resignations to President Fallières. This they cannot do immediately, as the President is in Rouen attending the military celebration there and will not return until Sunday.

André Hesse, who opened the attack in the Chamber, charged that confusion existed in the control of the army and pointed out that the late Minister of War, M. Berteaux, recently declared that a commander in chief did exist. M. Hesse wanted to know where the government stood on this important matter. Surely, he said, there was no longer a fear of the return of a victorious general from the battlefield.

Vice-Admiral Amédée Flémin in general supported M. Hesse, while General Gustave Fédor dwelt on the dangers to France in the event of an attack by the members of the Triple Alliance. "We would have," he said, "an opposing army on the northeast frontier, and another in the Alps, and if our relations with Spain get worse still another in the Pyrenees."

The fall of the Monis Cabinet was caused by the clever parliamentary tactics of the two hundred Deputies who were defeated yesterday on the proportional representation question, and who this afternoon seized the opportunity for revenge which presented itself by General Goltz's error of tactics. The opposition to proportional representation at once completely turned the tables by reversing yesterday's vote, and the Cabinet fell like a house of cards.

The vital problem now is, Can a Cabinet that favors electoral reform exist in face of strong opposition in Parliament to such reform? This means that the Monis Cabinet will be replaced by a sort of compromise coalition ministry. Other wise there must be a dissolution of Parliament.

The Monis Cabinet was formed on March 2, following the resignation of the Briand Ministry on February 27. General Goltz became Minister of War following the accidental death of Minister Berteaux.

The principal members of the retiring Cabinet are M. Jean Cruppi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thophile, Minister of Marine, and M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance.

Andrew Alexander

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